NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1868.

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WASHINGTON.

SENATOR MORTON'S RECONSTRUCTION PLAN-DEBATE ON THE WHISKY FRAUDS IN THE HOUSE—AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP—RETRENCH-

presented, the disposition of which may be contraction was then taken up, and debated by Messrs. Sherman, Morrill (of Vermont), Corbett, Fessenden, Sprague, and Nye until the Senate went into

In the House to-day, most of the day was spent in discussing a proposition, reported from the Ways Schenck, Logan, Van Wyck, and others spoke at length on the subject, the first two advocating the measure, and the latter opposing it. No vote was The debate took a wide range, the Democrats by their questions making politics enter into

The Republican members of the Senate Military Committee unanimously agreed this morning to oward's report in the Stanton suspension. Owing, pertunity to make a minority report. The whole

The Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee was instructed this morning to report adversely on a tertained the contrary opinion, and it is known that the Secretary of the Treasury takes the same view of

ralized citizens resident or traveling abroad was The Committee are also awaiting the arrival of what course of legislation should be pursued. It will be remembered that a Committee was appointed in New-York, of which Horace Greeley is one of the

The question of appropriating money for the put

There was a rumor around the capitol to-day that the Supreme Court was about to render a decision as follows: An appeal is taken from a Court in Mississippi, where a writ of habeas corpus was refused The papers are now on file in Washington but the case has not yet been assigned place on the calendar. Ilt is stated that the Attorney-General refused to act as counsen or appear at all in connection with the matter, being of the opinion that the laws are unconstitutional, and that the appeal is well taken. The Acting Sec retary of War has been requested to procure counsel to appear and argue the case when it comes on for trial, which will be in a very short time. The subject excites a good deal of attention, and derives additional interest from the fact that the Attorney-General gave it as his opinion, at the New-Orleans Banquet last evening, that the laws were unconstitutional and would be so declared.

The President, in answer to the Senate resolution relative to the disposition of the District bill striking out the word "white," will merely state that he received the bill on a certain day too late, in his opinion, for any action on his part under the Consti-

Capt. Howard, who commanded the revenue-cutter Lincoln, stationed on the Pacific coast, is in town, and says that the statement made a short time since that our troops under the command of Brevet Major-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis at Sitka are without proions is without foundation, as they have a sufficient quantity to last them six months. Sitka, now occupied by our troops, will probably be abandoned. he thinks, as the harbor is very poor. He thinks that headquarters will be removed about fifteen miles shove that point.

Several companies of troops have been ordered from this city to various points in the South to aid in preserving order, &c.

It is stated that the official records in the War Department show that the dispatch from Gen. Baird to Secretary Stanton relative to the New-Orleans riot contains the words "at once;" and that there is no indication that these words were interpolated subse quent to the receipt of the telegram. .

The Ordnance Committee were in session to-day, and examined at considerable length Cols. Bailey and Benton, both connected with the Ordnance Burean, relative to the projectiles in use during the war, and, it is understood, elicited some very important facts, showing the manner in which the contracts for this class of material were awarded.

The Senate in Executive session to-day rejected several nominations, and among them Col. Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. A strong effort was made to secure his confirmation, but the delegation from Tennessee were too strong in their op-

The Conference of Soldiers and Sailors held here yesterday, to consider the propriety of calling a National Convention, was presided over by Gen. T. T. Crittenden of Indiana, as Chairman, and W. E. Short, as Secretary. Among the persons present were Gens. Burbridge of Kentucky, Gens. Thayer, Washburne, Shanks, Coburn. Hunter, Butler, and Stokes, Major Williams, and Col. Col. Butler, Gen. Laselle, and others, representing the various States of the Union. Letters were read from Gens. Banks of Massachusette, Cochrane of New-York, Harriman of New-Humpshire, Whittaker of Connecticut, Torbet and Grimshaw of Delaware, Allen of Wisconsin, Mindil, Collis, Fisher, Blakely and Sickel of Pennsylvania, Milroy and Brady of Indiana, Brisbin and McKee of Kentucky, Cramer of Alabama, Dumesne of North Carolina, Wells of Virginia, Capt. Bennett of Texas, Col. Howard of Iowa, Capt. Lawrence of Kansas, Gens. Strong, Sharp, and Irwin of New-York, and many others fully approving and indorsing the movement. It was decided to hold a National Convention on Tuesday, May 19, 1968, at Chicago, Ill. The formation of an Executive Committee was authorized, with a request to prepare a call and report to an ad-

journed meeting to be held at Union League Hall, Washington, D. C., on the 15th inst. The Chairman and Secretary are daily in receipt of hundreds of letters fully approving the objects of the proposed

Convention.

Reports from the following-named United States States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition have been received at the Department of State: Abram L. Hewitt, esq., of New-York, on the production of iron and steel. Elliott C. Cowden, esq., of New-York, on silk and silk manufacture. Wm. S. Audrinclass, esq., on railway engineering. Mr. Plant, on signals, &c. William P. Blake, esq., of California, on the precious metals. Marshall P. Wilder, esq., and P. Barry, esq., on the culture and products of the vines to which is added a statement by Wm. Grafiith of Pennsylvania on a new mode of propagating grapes.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed

XLTH CONGRESS-IID SESSION. SENATE.-Washington, Jan. 9, 1868.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) presented a me-norial from the Buffalo Board of Trade in relation to dis-illed spirits. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. POMERCY (Rep., Kansas) presented a peutien com the Providence University of Khode Island in favor

bill passed.

FITTION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF
ALABAMA.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition from
several members of the Constitutional Convention of
Alabama for the removal of the disabilities of Gov. Patton. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Orgons, from the Committee on
Finance, reported and moved the indefinite postponement
of the bill for the conversion of registered bonds into
componished. The motion was agreed to.

HIE JUDICIARY.

Mr. MORRHIL (Rep., Me.) introduced a bill for the removal of certain cases from the District to the Circuit
Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary
Committee.

A bill was introduced by Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.)
for the incorporation of the North Presbyterian Church
of Washington. It was referred to the Committee on the
District of Columbia.

The PACIFIC RAILEOAD.

The CHAIR land before the Senate a communication
from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount
of bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad and its
branches. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Realroad.

FROMELICATION OF THE LAWS.

branches. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Raliread.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill in relation to promulgating the laws of the United States, which differs from the act now in force in making it the duly of the Secretary of State to transmit copies of approved acts, &c., to the Congressional printer, in requiring the inter to furnish Congress and the Secretary of State with the lawful number of copies as soon as printed; in providing for the publication of the Postal Convention in the same mainer as treattes, and in making it the duly of the Congressional printer, instead of the Secretary of State, to transmit copies of acts and resolutions for publication to all newspapers authorized to publish the law of the United States.

NEVADA.

States

NEVADA.

On metion of Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nevada), the Senate took up the bill for the relief of towns in Nevada, which was amended and passed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

On motion of Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.), the Senate took up his resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report to abrogate the existing State governments in the South, and to provide Provisional Governments in their stead.

the Solids, and to Petersen their stead.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) moved to amend by referring the resolution to the Judiciary Committee with authority to report such a bill.

Mr. MOETON (Rep., Ind.) said the Judiciary Commitment of the Amenda and T with authority to report such a bill.

Mr. MoleTON (Rep., Ind.) said the Judiciary Committoe now had authority to present such a bill. The amendment would take from the resolution all significance. He desired to take the sense of the Senate on the question whether those State governments should be abrogated or not. Officers in the Southern States occupy positions they (never did before—a more threatening and dangerous attitude. In the first Reconstruction act, passed last March, the existing State governments were declared lilegal and unauthorized. That being already settled by Congress, he would not discuss it. It was thought at that time, however, that with the aid of the military authorized, the protecting Umon men, and in furthering the work of reconstruction those governments could be permitted to exist subject at all times to the removal of obstracting officials and tribunals that failed to render justice; but now Congress was confronted by the very power it had called up, which stood in direct defiance of its anthority, and they should not lose a single hour in asserting the position they intended to occupy. For the purpose of showing their present attitude, he would ask the Clerk to read passages of the Reconstruction acts of March and July. (They were read, as also Gen. Hancock's order of January 1, 1862.) Not only had that General, he continued, defied the authority of Congress, but he had millided its action and abjured the military authority created by the Reconstruction acts; denying the power of Congress to confer it, stigmatizing it as arbitrary, as not found in the laws of Louislana or Texas, and as not derived from any act of Congress. In this district recognition of the right of of those State Governments; also in former orders declaring that all proceedings shall be submitted to the civil triumply of those states, and that Congress had declared that those tribunals had been confirmed by Governments linegal y authorized, when Wane Congress had declared that those tribunals had been confirmed b

The morning hour expired at this point, and the President announced the special order.

Mr. EUMNER (Rep., Mass.) urged that the Senator be allowed to proceed, and, no objection ceing made, Mr. Morton continued, saying that if the amendment was adopted, the resolution would have no significance; whereas; if the Committee were instructed to report such a bill, it could still be voted down or modified. But the adoption of the resolution would settle one question—that the Senate of the United States is resolved at once to abrogate the present illegal and unauthorized govern-

ernments as may be necessary, until reconstruction shall take place.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) did not dispute the ground taken by the Senator, but thought a measure so important, affecting the whole question of reconstruction, should be submitted to the judgment of the Judiciary Committee, and that the sense of Senato should there be taken on the report of that Committee.

REDUCTION OF THE CHRESCY.

The special order, the bill to prevent a further reduction of the currency, was taken up. The question was on the amendment that after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury so cancel, notes, etc., shall be suspended.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) after some general remarks on the state of the country, presented some statistics of

tressed condition of the country was owing in a great measure to the mismanagement of the Secretary of the Trensury, and spoke for some time against his policy. Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.) corroborated a previous statement as to the amount of contraction, and discinined all intention of consuring the Secretary for such contrac-

Mr. ARNELL (kep., Tenn.) introduced the Bankruptcy act, which was referred to the Judiciary

Mr. ARNELL (kep., Tenn.) introduced a bill to amend the Bankraptey act, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then proceeded to the regular business of the morning hour, the consideration of the John resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Orth, from the Committee on Foreign Afiante, requesting the President to interceds with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Father McMahon, convicted as a Fenian rander and imprisoned in Kingston, Canada West.

Mr. ORTH (Rep., Ind.) yielded to Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.), who introduced a similar resolution in reference to Robt. Lynch of Milwankee.

Mr. WOLD (Dem., N. Y.) obtained the floor, and gave notice of his intention to introduce a Joint resolution requesting the President to interpose his official authority to effect the immediate release of Cois. John Warren and W. J. Nagle, and any other American citizens who have been arrested in Ireland, under the habeas corpus act, and who were now imprisoned without sufficient ground to charge them with the commission of any offense against the laws of Great Britain. Mr. Wood sent up to the Clera's desk and had read a correspondence between Coi. Nagle, himself, and the Secretary of State. He afterward stated that the President had attempted to interced in the matter. A correspondence had passed between the Secretary of State and Sir Frederick Ernee, who had telegraphed to Lord Stanley recommending the release of those two persons. The British Government had not acted on the recommendation. This he characterized as a studied, direct, intentional insult to the United States. It was entirely in keeping with the whole policy and conduct of Great British toward this country. She had always shown her animus, her vindictiveness, her malginity against the United States. Her whole conduct had been insulting, arregant, and seed as no proud, great, and free people, like that of the United States, would sub-

nity against the United States. Her whose conduct has been insulting, arrogant, and such as no proud, great, and free people, like that of the United States, would submit to or tolerate a day longer.

Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.) spake in support of the joint resolution relating to Father McMahon, taking the ground that he was entitled under the British statutes to trial by a mixed jury, which right had been denied him.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., New-York) suggested a modifica-

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., New-York) suggested a modification of the language of the joint resolution. Inasmuch
as it would be closely criticised in its literary as well as
its political aspect, he would advise the emission of the
words "Fenian raider." The word "raider" was not to
be found either in Webster or Worcester. It it meant
anything, it meant a predatory incursionist into another
country, and its very use admitted a crime.

Mr. BANKS (Kep., Mass.) Chairman of the Committee
on Foreign Affairs, admitted the propriety of using exact
terms. The appeal on behalf of Father McMahon was
made on the general belief that there were circumstances affecting his case which would produce favorable
action on the part of the British Government.

Mr. HIGBY (Kep., Cal.) asked Mr. Banks to state on
what charge Father McMahon was convicted. Was it
not treasof. I

what charge Father McMahon was convicted. Was it not treason ! Mr. ISANKS understood that it was. Mr. HIGBY was therefore in favor of Mr. Banks's sug-gestion.

The joint resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. PAINE'S joint resolution in reference to k
Lynch of Milwaukee was also passed unanimously.

Mr. WOOD then introduced the joint resolution
which he had given notice, in reference to Cols. We

which he had given hotter, in the suggested that the omisand Nagle.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Chio) suggested that the omission of the words "interpose his official authority," and
the substitution of the words, "that the Fresident be requested to intercede," etc.

Mr. WOOD made the modification suggested. Mr.
Wood also, at the suggestion of Mr. Banks, struck out the
words, "under the Habras Corpus act."

As thus modified the joint resolution was passed unani-

mously. BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE LATE CONSUL AT BERGEN

mously.

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE LATE CONSUL AT BERGEN (NORWAY) PASSED.

The Senate bull for the relief of Orloff E. Dreusser, late Consul at Bergen, Norway, was then taken up, explained by Mr. MYEES (Fep. Penn.), opposed by Mr. LAW-KENCE (Fep., Ohio), and passed.

A COMMISSION ON METERS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), from the Commistee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to provide for a Commission to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits, and asked for its immediate consideration. It provides for the creation of a Commission of five persons, to be appointed by the Secretary, to examine carefully all meters and nechanical contrivances or inventions that may be presented, intended to measure, test, and ascertain the productiveness of grain or other article prepared for distillation, or the actual quantity and strength of distilled spirits subject to tax produced the reform, giving due notice of the time when and place where such examination is to be conducted; the Commission to meet and proceed to the performance of its duties under the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury at the earliest practicable day, and to report in detail to the Secretary, to be communicated to Congress, the results of the examination, with such recommendations as it may be deemed expedient, on or before the 15th of February next. The second provides pending the action of the Commission, and until its report be made and a meter adopted by law, all works on the construction of meters under the direction of the Treasury Department shall be suspended; and that, in the meantime, no further contract for meter shall be made made by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 15 of the act of March 2, 1867. The third section directs the Secretary of the

tion for the services of the Commissioner.

THE WHISKY BONDED WAREHOUSE BILL PASSED.

Pending its consideration the Senate amendments to the House bill in reference to Bonded Warehouses for Whisky, and presented by the Secretary of the Senate, were immediately, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, considered and concurred in. That bill naw goes to the President for his signature.

THE COMMISSION ON METERS.

The consideration of the joint resolution for the appointment of a commission on whisky meters was then resumed.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.) required information from the Chairman of the Commistee of Ways and Means on the subject, remarking that he did not understand why a Commission of five could ascertain the facts more closely than the various scientific persons who had already been examining the subject.

Mr. SCHENCK went into an explanation of what had already taken place in reference to meters, and of the

nated by the President, and who were capable of dis-charging the duties.

Mr. LOGAN—Well, what kind of a man dish he send that the Senate did not reject? [Laughter.]

Mr. ROSS—The truth is, that if the President remi-nates a good man, the Senate is sure to reject him.

Mr. LOGAN—And then the Senate waits until he momi-inites a secundrel? [Laughter.]

Mr. ROSS—Yes, that his, [Loud laughter.] In order to have the offices filled, the President has demoralized Republicans. [Continued Laughter.] Men who pretend, with the President, to be with him, and who pretend to the Senate to be with it, and who are consequently lying to both parties, and, of course, such men will steal. (Langiter.)

to both parties, and, or course, such men win seed.

Ilanghier, N.—That is the simplest proposition in the
world. The President sends in the name of a man whom
the Senate does not want to see demoralized, and hence he
is rejected. The President continues sending in the names
of men, until finally he sends in the name of a thief,
which is only in accord with his own character.

Mr. ROSS—Yes, and then the Senate confirms the thief. aughter.] Mr. LCGAN-Of course, because he is Mr. Johnson's

him to any office of trust.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.)—I ask the gentleman from Himois (Mr. Logan) whether he means to say that either in fact or in law it is the duty of the Fresident to appoint Inspectors! I am not speaking now of Assessors.

Mr. LOGAN—It certainly is not his duty, but yet he does it, just as he does everything else that is not his dorr. Hameliter!

does it, just as he does everything else that is not his duty. [Laughter.] Mr. KERK-I desire the gentleman to name an instance in which the President has made such an appointment.

Mr. LOGAN-I did not get up for the purpose of naming men and putting their names before the country in a had light, and hence I do not answer the gentleman's

Mr. KERR-The President does not make the appoint-

Mr. KERR—The President does not make the appointment at all; the law does not give him the power to do so, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. LOGAN—The law does not give the President the power to do a great many things that he does. The Secretary of the Treasury appoints the Inspectors.

Mr. KERR—No: the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. LOGAN—Excuse mc. if you please; the Secretary of the Treasury appoints all these men, whom the President allows him to appoint. The President, under the law, has the appointment of the Assessors and Collectors; but the Secretary of the Treasury can appoint the Inspectors. I am toid, for instance, that he has been required to appoint certain men as Inspectors by the President, and I have no doubt of the truth of that. But it makes no difference whether it is McCulloch or the President who appoints them. I believe Mr. McCulloch went off on a sliding scale at the same boat; Mr. McCulloch recommends, and the President appoints except the instances where the President wants to appoint some of his own special friends; and then he requires Mr. McCulloch to make such appointments. That is the way the thing goes.

Mr. KERR—Does the gentleman consider that the

Mr. Aritis—Does the gentieman consider that the Senate is in the same beat with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in these appointments!

Mr. LOGAN—The Senate!

Mr. KERR—Yes, the Senate has to confirm the appointment of Assessors and Collectors, and it is the duty of the Senate to know what it is doing and to confirm only good

Mr. LOGAN-I never heard of the appointment of an

Mr. LOGAN-There heard of the apparatus of an Inspector being sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Mr. KERR-I did not say Inspectors, but Assessors.

Mr. LOGAN-The Senate is not in the same boat as the President, as a matter of course. That is a simple proposition. [Laughter.]

Mr. KERR-Is not the Senate engaged in aiding the Mr. KERRI-Is not the Senate engaged in along the President to make these appointments?

Mr. LOGAN—The Senate has nothing to do with the appointments. The President makes the appointments and is responsible for them. Sometimes the senate confirms Republicans and sometimes Democrats.

Mr. KERR—That is a new confirmation of the duties of the Senate.

Mr. LOGAN—The gentleman may learn a good deal as

those who had money to pay them to keep their mouths shut. Their appointments required no confirmation. They were sent from the Treasury Department with authority in their pockets to seize distilleries and tobacco manufacturing establishments, and they pounced upon such establishments, and on being paid enough went off and were heard of no more.

Mr. BURE (Dem., Ill.) reminded his colleague that he had secommended the appointment of an inspector in his (Mr. Burr's) district, and inquired whether he included him in the class of thieves and scoundrels!

Mr. LOGAN replied that he had recommended that person as an honest man, and he would like his colleague to say whether he considered him such?

Mr. BURK remarked that he had not made any assertion to the contrary.

all appointed.

Mr. LOGAN-It is not the way they are all appointed;

all appointed.

Mr. LOGAN—It is not the way they are all appointed: many are appointed without Commissioner Rollins knowing anything about them. If members of Congress go to Mr. Rollins and recommend certain men, he will take their word for it, and so members of Congress should be very careful to recommend honest men, as I do. [Laughter.] But my colleague has stated precisely in effect what I have stated. It is not a question of law, but of fact. The appointing power, by law, may be in one place, but by evasion of the law, the authority may be exercised in a very different officer, which my friend admits is the case, and with that admission I am satisfied. My colleague belongs to the other side of the House, and Mr. Rollins belongs to the same political party that I do. Now I sak my colleague to state why it is that men on his side of the House are all the time trying to remove Mr. Rollins, and not trying to remove these thieves who have been appointed. It seems they are particularly satisfied that all these scoundrels shail remain in office, if they can only get Rollins out. The trouble with Rollins is that he cannot get anybedy removed. The President will not remove anybody, and the Secretary will not remove anybody. Rollins is, therefore, powerless. Now, I suggest to my colleague, and to all these gentlemen about me, that they will come with me. Let all of us go together, let the whole of us go [laughter] to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the country and on behalf of the

Mr. LOGAN-Is that the suggestion the gentleman

Mr. Rollins whether— Mr. LOGAN (interrupting)—No. Sir, I decline to have any question put to me through Mr. Rollins. If you have any question to put, put it directly to myself, and I will

any question put to me through Mr. Rollins. If you have any question to put, put it directly to myself, and I will answer it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The gentleman from Illinois holds the floor, and I must do as he says. I will then ask him if his epinion is that the law recently passed which prevents the President from removing an officer without the consent of the Senate has had a tendency to continue these fraudient officers in office, and to produce precisely the state of things which the gentleman has been describing? Mr. Rollins says it has.

Mr. LOGAN—The gentleman's question is very simple, and I can answer it. The majority of these officers today, who are charged with these frauds, are, nine out of fen, not officers whose appointment comes before the Senate for confirmation. I said that long ago, but I will answer further. The gentleman has the evidence taken before the Judiciary Committee in reference to Mr. Rollins reporting officers to the President, Mr. Rollins had nothing to do with the President, Mr. Rollins reports to his chief, the Secretary, and not to the President, so his evidence has nothing to do with the point of discussion. But now, I will answer the gentleman's question further. I say that if the President of the United States, or the Secretary of the Treasury, will ask for the removal of any officer, or for his suspension, on the ground that he has been defrauding the revenue of the United States, I assure him that the Senate will agree to every sach removal which the President suggests, and which he backs up with the statements that the officer is a dishonest man.

Mr. RANDALL—Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Logan) allow me to state my experience in connection with that subject.

Mr. LOGAN—I do not want the gentleman's experience I have had the experience of men who know a great deal more than he does about it. (Laughter.)

Mr. RANDALL—I only wanted to state that I was asked by a grave Senator, johnaka a bergain on that very subject.

Mr. ElDRIDGE—I understand the gentleman from Illinois to propose that we should go the President and ask the removal of reflicers appointed within the last 14 mouths. If that bargain is to be made, I wish it to include all the appointees, so that we will get rid of all the fraudulent officers, because Mr. Roilins tells us that many of the appointees of Mr. Lincoln were dishonest men. Mr. LOGAM—Very well; I agree to that; I agree to make a clean sweep of it all the way through. It might be of advantage to Mr. Johnson, and I am sure it would help the revenues of the country a great deal. I desire to say now, for the benefit of my Democratic friends who want to make this bargain, that I have also a proposition to make. Last year there was collected from the revenue on spirits \$23,060,000. I say here, to test the honesty of Mr. McCulloch and of your President—for he is not ours—[Members on the Democratic side, "He is not ours."] I do not know whether he, or Doelittle, or Hancock, is to be the next President, according to the nominations made down bere at this meeting last night. (Laughter.) I mean I do not know which of them will run for the next Presidency.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—It will be Gen. Grant, if he gets on the platform. (Laushter.)

Mr. ELDRIDGE—2t will be Gen. Grant, if he gets on the platform. (Larschter.)

Mr. LOGAN—That is exactly what he is going to do—the proper platform, if he gets on one at all. But what I was going to say is, there are men to-day who would give Mr. McCulloch fifty millions of dollars if such a contract could be made, though I know it could not be under the inw—who would pay into the treasury of the United States before Saturday next fifty millions of dollars, and pull all the expense of the collection of the revenue from whisky, and take the excess as their pay for its collection. After some further remarks, Mr. Logan yielded the floor, and Mr. MUNGEN (Dem., Ohio) spoke on the question of spirit meters, undertaking to prove that they were no guard against fraud.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., New-York) spoke in defense of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, as being vigilant, and active and useful in the detection and prevention of frauds.

frauds.

Mr. LOGAN remarged that the man who steed up to defend those men did not know what he was doing.

Mr. VAN WYCK suggested that he believed that he know what he was saying.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that he might know what he

as therough an investigation of the subject as the g man from filmels. He admitted that frauds in the way of straw bail, or one such fraud, had passed that Board, but if had passed under a person who was not now a member of the Board, who had been sent there from Washington, and who had permutted enormous frauds to be perpetrated on the Government.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Ib.) tried to offer in this connection a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the appointments of Inspectors and Revenue Agents, who appointed them, and on whose recommendation; but Mr. SCHENCK objected to its being offered.

Mr. HUNTER (Rep., Ind.) spoke in favor of that part of

air. 1.06AA., by perimission of Mr. Marshan, was going on to repeat the substance of his assertions, but was in terrupted by Mr. MARSHALL, who said that his colleague's statement was on record. No one, he continued had a right to get up in the House and deal in wholesale defamation of public officers without bringing forward single proof. His colleague must know very well that such a course was unjust and could not be sustained by

ny fair process of reasoning. Mr. LOGAN asked whether his colleague desired him

on the Republican side of the House; The people are going to the polis to brand them as false. As to be necretal setting fat contracts under Mr. Lincoln, it is well known that any man who dared to proclaim himself in opposition to the Lincoln administration during the entire war, instead of setting fat contracts was immediately inurned within some of the bastles of the party in power. They had no office and no hearing under that administration, and the idea of charging on the Democratic party the stealings that occurred under the Lincoln administration, is one of the greatest shames that can be imagined. It is impossible for any intelligent person to believe it for a moment.

Mr. COVODE (Rep., Penn.) remarked that his friend Marshall had fallen into an error when he spoke of the purity of the Democratic party; for he had had that gentleman's sympathy, and the sympathy of all the friends of Senator Douglas, when he detected the francis of Mr. Buchanan in placing in the Bank of the Metropolis, in the City of Washington, \$935,000 to buy up Democrats to vote the Lecompton bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOYER (Dem., Pa.) desired to ask his colleague a question, but Mr. File declined to yield the floor, so Mr. Boyer contented himself with remarking that he should like to know how many of those bad Democrats had since gone over to the Republican party.

Mr. PILE resumed the floor, and, continuing his remarks, spoke of Dr. Fowler and Mr. Goodell of Illinois as great contractors and swindlers, and as belonging to the Democratic party.

Finally, Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question, thus putting an end to an animated and exciting discussion, with which members and spectators seemed to be highly interested and amused.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury; transmitting a report from the Treasurer of the United States relative to the amount of deposits in the National Banks for each month, from Jan. 30, 1850, to Oct. 31, 1867, in response to a resolution effered by Mr. Kelley. Referred to the

The House then, at 41 o'clock, adjourned.

EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT. EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR LEGAL COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body to-day a statement of the following expenditures by that

Edwards Pierrepont, Counsel in the Surratt cases, \$5,000; H. G. Riddle, in the same case, \$3,000; H. H. Emmons, \$1,000, in the matter of the extradition of prisoners, the St. Albans raids, etc.; the Government of Vermont \$11,700, in the matter of raiders, including the expenses in the case. All the above sums were charged to the apt propriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign

countries.

Brady & Traphagen, \$1,500, in the case of Jones against the Secretary of State for false imprisonment, which was charged to the appropriation for expenses under the Habeas Corpus Act.

H. H. Emmons, \$3,652, for services in extradition case in the British Provinces.

There was also allowed to William B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, \$1,500 in defence of Fenian counsel fees, etc.

There was also allowed to William B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, \$1,500 in defence of Fernan counsel tees, etc.

Both of these accounts were charged to the Appropriation for expenses under the Neutrality Act.

Win. M. Evarts, \$6,000 for services and expenses in England; Win. Johnson, \$1,600, in the matter of the Hudson, Bay Company.

There has also been allowed to F. H. Morse, United States Consul at London, \$600 for amount paid in England in the case of Ferguson and McRae, and to Thomas H. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, \$23,744 in various cases, including the Alexandra, Priolean Rebel rams, etc., which has been charged to the appropriations for contingent expenses for foreign intercourse.

The Secretary says it is proper to observe that most expenses apart from counsel fees proper, which it is impossible to discriminate in this report. In reply to the inquiry whether the Department has paid for reporting any trials, the Secretary says there has been paid to F. H. Simith, for reporting the Surratt trial, the sum of \$2,200, which was charged to the appropriation for bringing house prisoners from foreign countries; to Warburton, Underhill, and Hayes, \$658 for reporting the meteor case, at the request of Judge Betts of the United States Diversed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY. SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 9 .- The Pennsylvania Coal Company mined and shipped to New-York 80,730 tuns of anthracite coal during the year 1807, an increase of 325,000 tuns over the previous year.

Mr. KERR—Not from the gentleman. [Loud Laughter.]
Mr. SCHENCK—Some of the principal officers require confirmation by the Senate, but nineteen-twentieths of the agents for the collection of the revenue are men appointed by the Treasury Department, whose appointments for the Collection of the revenue are men appointed by the Treasury Department, whose appointments do not need confirmation and do not come within the Tenure of Office act.

Mr. HUNTER (Rep., Ind.) spoke in favor of that part of the previous year.

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The whole meter system, he contended, had been an entire failure.

Mr. HUNTER (Rep., Ind.) spoke in favor of that part of the previous year.

The trial of the Rev. Mr. Tyng, jr., seems to sea sensational event in the American religious world. Both parties are equally determined to adule the issue, and holding all over whom he has any authority to the letter of the law, while Mr. Tyng is no less resolved to be sensational event in the previous year.

All the trial of the Rev. Mr. Tyng js no desired the maxim:

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